Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—TIE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVIII. FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1837. No. 872.

From the Three Experiments of Living.

LIVING WITHIN THE MEANS.

"And so, Frank, are you really going to be married?" asked uncle Joshua.

"I really am, sir," replied Frank.

"And live on broth?"

"Yes, sir; and if I cannot afford that, on water gruel."

"And pray, have you persuaded Jane to starve with you?"

"I have persuaded her, sir, that we can be happy on the bare necessaries of life; and those my industry will always procure us."

"How do you know that you will always have health to labor in your profession?"

"I certainly do not; it would be presumption in me to speak securely on that subject.'

"Yet you are going to act as if this were a certainty.'

"And is it wrong, my dear sir, that I should? I have health and strength; these, to me, are wealth. I possess them now, and I must make the most of them. If the uncertainty of our possessions is to paralyze our exertions, those who have money are nearly as bad off as those who have not. Riches take to themselves wings and fly away; they are at the mercy of fire and water. Uncertainty is written upon all things. I believe my prospects are as stable as most people's."

"Let me hear what they are."

"In the first place, sir, I have health; in the next, acuvity; and then, my profession is a pretty sure one. A physician will always find patients if he is attentive and skilful; and I mean to be both. However, I confess that our greatest security for a living, will consist in our moderate desires and simple habits. You know, sir, Jane has no passion for finery, and in short"——

"In short, Frank, you are determined to be married, and there is an end of all argument."

"I only wait for your consent, sir."

"You know very well that mine will follow Jane's; and is she willing to live with you on the bare necessaries of life?"

Jane only answered by an assenting smile.

"Very well, I give up; one thing, however, let me tell you: beyond bread and water, a shelter for one's head, a bag of straw to sleep on, and covering and fire to guard us from the inclemencies of the weather, there are no positive necessaries—all the rest are comparative."

Jane hitherto sat very quietly at her work, but she now laid it in her lap, and looked up with an air of astonishment.

"You do not agree with me, I perceive," said uncle Joshua; "tell me then, what you think are the necessaries of life."

"I confess, sir," said Jane, a little contemptuously, "when I agreed with Frank that we could live on the necessaries of life, I did not mean like the beasts of the field, or the birds of the air; but graduating our ideas to what is around us. I am sure we shall ask for nothing more than the necessaries of life; the luxuries," added she, with a pretty sentimental air, "we will draw from our own hearts."

"And I," said Frank, looking enchanted with her eloquence, "shall be the happiest of men.'

"Graduating our ideas to what is around us!" exclaimed uncle Joshua. "Ah there it is: you could live on broth, or water gruel, if every body else did; but the fact is that nobody does, and so you, like the rest of the world, will live a little beyond your means."

"No, sir," said the young people, gayly; "we are determined to make it rule never to exceed our means."

"As long as you keep to that rule you are safe; you do not know what it is to be beset by temptations But I have done; advice is of little value, where we have nothing else to give; and that is pretty much my case; but a bachelor's wants are few."

"Yes, dear uncle," said Jane, smiling, "thee wants nothing but the necessaries of life, an elbow chair, a good fire, and a cigar half a dozen times a day; and long, long," added she affectionately embracing him, "may you enjoy them, and give to us what is of far more value than money, your affection: and on every other subject your advice."

In one fortnight from this conversation Frank and Jane were man and wife. Perhaps a more united, or more rational pair had seldom pronounced the marriage vow. They began with the wise purpose of incurring no debts; and took lodgings at a cheap rate, in an obscure, but populous part of the city.

Most young physicians begin life with some degree of patronage, but Frank had none; he came to the city a stranger from the wilds of Vermont, fell in love with Jane Churchwood, uncle Joshua's niece, a man whom nobody knew, and whose independance consisted in limiting his wants to his means. What little he could do for Jane he cheerfully did. But after all necessary expenses were paid, the young people had just enough money to secure their first quarter's board, in a genteel house, and exhibit a sign, by special permission, with *Doctor Fulton* handsomely inscribed upon it. The sign seemed to excite little or no attention; as nobody called to see the owner of it; though he was at home every hour in the day.

After a week of patient expectation, which could not be said to pass heavily; for they worked, read, and talked together; Frank thought best to add to the sign. 'Practises for the poor gratis.' At the end of a few days another clause was added: 'Furnishes medicines to those who cannot afford to pay for them.' In a very short time, the passers by stopped to spell out the words, and Frank soon began to reap the benefit of this addition. Various applications were made, and though they did not as yet promise any increase of revenue, he was willing to pay for the first stepping stone. What had begun, however, from true New England *calculation*, was continued from benevolence. He was introduced to scenes of misery, that made him forget all but the desire of relieving the wretchedness he witnessed; and when he related to his young and tender-hearted wife, the situation in which he found a mother confined to her bed, with two or three helpless children crying around her for bread, Jane would put on her straw bonnet, and follow him with a light step to the dreary abode. The first quarter's board came round; it was paid, in full, and left them nearly pennyless. There is something in benevolent purposes, as well as industry, that cheers and supports the mind. Never was Jane's step lighter, nor her smile gayer, than at present. But this could not last; the next quarter's board must be provided; and how? Still the work of mercy went on, and did not grow slack.

"See," said Jane, one morning, when she entered with a basket on her arm, "see what a present our landlady has made;" and she displayed her broken bread and cold meat. "I am going to poor Mrs. Barber's, to feed the children. Do you not think if I could every day carry your patient such a supply as this, I should prove the best physician of the two?"

"Healthy food," said Frank, "is undoubtedly a preventive to disease, but allow me some merit after the mischief is done. We will go together, however, this morning, as consulting physician.'

And they went together to Ann street, ascended a crooked flight of stairs, and entered the forlorn apartment, where lay the sick mother, while the hungry, squalid children were gathered round the ashes upon the hearth. But an object attracted their attention, that might be said to afford all the picturesque relief which a painter would require in such a scene. By the side of the bed sat a lady in the prime of life, redolent with health and beauty, and dressed in the extreme of fashion. After gazing with some surprise at the new comers, she bent over the sufferer, sweeping her bird of paradise feathers in the sick woman's face, and inquired "who they were?" In the meantime the children gathered round Jane, and with a true animal instinct, began to scent the provision that the basket contained. It was with difficulty she could restrain their eager appetites. The lady looked on with wonder, and inhaled the odor of the vinaigrette attached to her watch-chain.

"I hope there is nothing infectious," said she in a low voice to the doctor.

He assured her there was not. "She has been," said he, "too weak to work for several months, and is reduced to this state as much by want of nourishing food as disease."

"Good heavens," said the lady, putting her embroidered pocket handkerchief to her eyes; "why did she not go to the alms-house?"

The woman's lips moved, but no sound was articulated.

"There is a very foolish prejudice against this institution," said Mrs. Hart; which was the name of the lady. "I have known many people that had rather beg than go there."

"It is foolish," said the doctor, "if that is the case; but as long as people can earn a living without applying to the town for support, we must commend them for their exertions."

"I am very sorry," replied she, "that Martha did not let me know her situation before; I certainly would have done all I could to relieve her."

"Then you know her, madam," said Jane, for the first time speaking to the lady.

"Yes; that is, she has washed in my family some weeks."

Lottus," said Martha, with exertion.

"She sent to me," continued the lady, "a few days ago, and I ordered my coachman this morning to find out where she lived, and I have ventured here notwithstanding my weak nerves and delicate health."

"How good of you, madam," said Jane; who was evidently impressed by the apparent rank of the lady; "Mrs. Barber is very destitute."

"So I perceive; but I rejoice she has found friends in you, able and willing to assist her."

"We are more willing than able," said Jane, meekly.

"That is precisely my case," replied Mrs. Hart. Jane glanced at her costly apparel.

"We who are called *rich*," continued Mrs. Hart, "have constant claims, but I will assist you in aiding poor Martha:" and she drew from her reticule a splendid crimson purse, and drawing back the gold rings, placed in the woman's emaciated hand a small sum. Strange as it may seem, the woman discovered no gratitude, but rather made a rejecting motion.

"She is too sick, madam," said Jane, springing forward, "to thank you as she would; but if you will trust me, I will see that your bounty is properly applied to the wants of the family; they are suffering for almost every thing."

"Certainly," replied the lady; "and I should esteem it a kindness if you or Dr. Fulton would do me the favor to let me know how Martha *goes on;* my health does not permit such exertions as these often."

Jane, who had been maturing a little plan in her own mind for the benefit of the children, promised her she would call in a few days; and Frank, with a native politeness that quite won Mrs. Hart, saw her not only to the bottom of the crooked stairs, but to the carriage, where her footman stood, holding the door in waiting for his lady.

"How happy must Mrs. Hart be," said Jane when they returned home, "so benevolent and so rich!"

"How do you know, my dear, she is so rich!" said her husband.

"Why, did you not observe how costly her dress was?"

"That is no proof," said Frank; "you know she said like us she was more willing than able."

"But you know her situation must be very different from ours; why her pelisse cost more than all my gowns put together, I will answer for it."

"If she spends so much upon her pelisse," said Frank, laughing, "I am afraid she has but little left to give away."

"This is by no means a candid conclusion," said Jane, assuming a sentimental air; "on the contrary, when we see a person richly dressed, it but just we suppose they are wealthy."

"It would be so, if every thing was governed by justice and right reason, and were not continually drawing false inferences from appearances. You know Mrs. Hart said she was very glad Martha had found friends '*able and willing to assist her;*' perhaps she thought *we* were very rich."

"O, I am sure she could not," said Jane with some vexation, "if she looked at my old straw bonnet and calico gown."

"Well, dear," replied Frank, affectionately, "I suppose she did not; she only looked at your bright blue eyes, and saw you feeding the hungry."

In a few days things wore a more comfortable appearance at Martha's. The lady's bounty was well applied. Fuel and food were provided; but still the children were too destitute of clothing to attend any of the schools. Jane's plan, that we have before alluded to, was fast approaching maturity. She determined to solicit aid for clothing the children; but a feeling of delicacy led her to delay it, in hopes she might be able to give a respectable sum herself. In the mean time, Dr. Fulton pursued his course with persevering industry. Martha's return from what her own class styled *death's door*, gave him celebrity with them; but a new case more convincing soon occurred. He was called to a man who was dying. He hastened to the place, and found the too frequent companions of the poor—superstition and ignorance. The sick man was stretched on his bed of straw, the family huddled round him, groaning, sobbing and crying aloud, the room crowded by people drawn there from curiosity; for strange as it may seem, there are those who, much as they dread the agonies of death for themselves, are eager to witness them in others. The doctor's first care was to clear and ventilate the room, and then administer such restoratives as he thought judicious. The consequence was, that the man began to draw a longer breath, and in the course of a few days, was spoken of as cured by Dr. Fulton, after every body had given him over!

Frank had now no want of employment from the poor; but by degrees those who could afford to pay began to apply: and at length a carriage but little inferior to Mrs. Hart's stopped at his lodgings. Jane's heart fluttered as she heard Mr. Harrington's name announced, for she knew him to be one of the wealthiest of the city. His visit was that of a *hypochondriac*, who, after trying various physicians and various systems, had heard of the fame of Dr. Fulton, of his wonderful success, and came hoping to get aid for himself.

Perhaps there never was a fairer chance for quackery; but Dr. Fulton, to do him justice, had no tact for such little arts. He frankly told him that his restoration depended much more on himself than on a physician, suggested modes of exercise, of diet, cheerful society, and relaxation from business and care; and when the gentleman insisted on the doctor's success in curing desperate cases, he assured him, that the most powerful agents among the poor had been what they could command without his aid, temperance and cleanliness. Mr. Harrington was struck with the doctor's honesty and good sense, and felt moved by the apparent poverty of his and his young wife's situation. At parting he did not confine himself to a regular fee, but said, "As you practice *gratis* for the poor, it is but just that the rich should pay you double." He requested Frank to visit him daily; and this he continued to do; and, as he had leisure to make long calls and engage him in cheerful conversation, Mr. Harrington rapidly improved under the best of all systems for a hypochondriac.

Thus far we have followed our young couple in their struggle for a *living*. Not a debt, hitherto, had been incurred; and besides *time* and *medicines*, they had always found something to give. But as their pecuniary prospect brightens, our walks must enlarge. Dr. Fulton was daily working his way into the more enlightened orders of society. His day book and ledger began to be necessary, and the gentle hearted Jane was no longer obliged to beg a pittance for the poor.

We must now make an excursion to another part of the city, for our friends boarded in what is called the *North End*. In a splendid apartment, ornamented with mirrors and grandoles whose diamond cut drops reflected the colors of the rainbow, hung around with paintings and curtained with damask, in an elegant morning dress, on a cushioned divan, sat Mrs. Hart. Twice she rang the bell, and twice a footman made his appearance.

"Have not the shawls come yet?" both times she inquired. "No, madam."

"Are you sure you made no mistake?"

"Yes, madam."

"Give me my cologne bottle; not that, the porcelain;" and she poured the perfume over her handkerchief. "So provoking!"

At that moment, a man was ushered into the room with a box under his arm. The footman was ordered out, and the treasures of the box displayed. There were three camel's hair shawls of different prices, from one hundred to three hundred dollars. The first were thrown scornfully aside. One for two hundred was elegant. It was however too dear; she could not afford it; but she must have some kind of a shawl, she was *suffering* for one. The man assured her she never would repent taking one of them, and she began to think so herself. At length she decided to keep the one for two hundred if there was no hurry for payment. "Not the least," the man answered: "but perhaps she had better look at another he had." Another was displayed; but the cost of it was three hundred dollars. "It was elegant; it was supurb, but it was wholly out of her power to buy it; and yet, really, the one she had selected looked positively ordinary by the side of it," and she cast a glance of indignation towards the two hundred dollar shawl. The man urged the merits of the three hundred dollar one, and at length threw it over her shoulders. It hung gracefully to the hem of her garment. She surveyed herself behind; she wrapped it round and she flung it open; she disposed of it over one arm in folds. This last effect was irresistible; it was truly Grecian drapery; it decided the matter. "Very well," said she, "the shawl is mine. I must have one; and I suppose in the end this will be as cheap as any.

At that moment, Mrs. Fulton was announced. The man was hurried out, and the shawl thrown gracefully over the arm of the sofa.

"My dear Mrs. Fulton," said the lady, "I have been expecting you to call and see me; I remember your promise."

Jane was delighted with her reception, and proceeded at once to mention her plan. It was to get up a subscription to supply clothing as well as schooling for a certain number of poor children, including Martha's.

"I thought Martha was able to work by this time," said the lady.

"She is still very feeble, and can barely procure food for herself and children. I thought perhaps you would approve of my plan. I would not set it going till I was able to contribute my part by money, as well as by time. My husband has been successful beyond my expectations, and I have now a feeling of independence in asking."

"How benevolent you are, my dear Mrs. Fulton! Would to Heaven I had the means of being so! but my time is wholly engrossed, and the claims upon my purse are constant. Perhaps none are so heavily taxed as the rich, or have less right to be called affluent. I declare to you," said she, drawing forth her elegant crimson silk purse, and holding it suspended on her jewelled finger, "I cannot command a farthing; you see how empty it is. But I approve your plan. Perhaps you will be so kind as to advance the same sum for me that you pay for yourself. We will settle it when we next meet."

Jane cheerfully assented; and took her leave; and Mrs. Hart, with her three hundred dollar shawl, became the debtor of Jane.

"How strange it is," said Mrs. Fulton, as she related the circumstance to her husband, "that, in the midst of such luxury, she had not five dollars to give in charity, for that was all I wanted!"

"You do not understand this thing, my poor Jane," said Frank, smiling; "it seems to you incredible that Mrs Hart can be poor. I will demonstrate the matter to you. You admit that *we* are rich now, compared to what we were two months ago. We have our next quarter's rent secure, are able to buy books, and have something left to give away. But if I were to make expensive purchases, that would consume nearly all we had accumulated, and you took it in your head you would have a pelisse as costly as Mrs. Hart's, then you would be as poor as she was to-day, and could not afford to give any thing away, instead of becoming her creditor."

"According to your definition," said Jane, "those who live within their means are the only wealthy people."

"They certainly are, to all the purposes of present comfort; and so you must be thankful that you have married a man who has found out the philosopher's stone."

"Better than that," said Jane; "who has the art of being rich with *very little* money."

(To be continued.)

New Power in Mechanics.—We have given to day, Professor Silliman's account of a most astonishing result produced by Magnetism. It seems to us to open a new field for experiment and a wide door for improvement. If Professor S. be right in his conjectures as to the extent to which this power may be increased, it seems destined to throw steam in the back ground. We give the following remarks from the Editor of the New Era, whom the N. York Evening Star says is a scientific man in such matters.

"1. We saw a small cylindrical battery, about nine inches in length, three or four in diameter, produce a magnetic power of about 300 pounds, and which therefore, we could not move with our utmost strength. No. 2. We saw a small wheel, five and a half inches in diameter, performing more than 600 revolutions in a minute, and lift a weight of 24 pounds one foot per minute, from the power of a battery of still smaller dimensions. 3. We saw the model of a locomotive engine, travelling on a circular railroad with immense velocity, and rapidly ascending an inclined plane of far greater elevation than any hitherto ascended by steam power. And these and various other experiments which we saw, convinced us of the opinion expressed by Professor Silliman, Renwick and others, that the power of machinery may be increased from this source beyond any assignable limit. It is computed by these learned men, that a circular galvanic battery, about three feet in diameter, with magnets of a proportionate surface, would produce at least a hundred horse power, and therefore that two such batteries would be sufficient to propel ships of the largest class across the Atlantic. The only materials required to generate and continue this power for such a voyage would be a few thin sheets of copper and zinc, and a few gallons of mineral water.

Whils the cost of the new motive power is merely nominal, it is perfectly safe and manageable. There is not the possibility of any shock or explosion, and the whole machinery might be conducted by a child. We hastily announce these important features of an incalculeulably important invention preparatory to a more scientific and practical elucidation." *Car. Watchman.*

EXTRACT FROM

Mr. Webster's Speech

AT NEW YORK.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Gentlemen, of our interior administration, the public lands constitute a highly important part. This is a subject of great interest, and it ought to attract much more attention than it has hitherto received, especially from the people of the Atlantic States. The public lands are public property. They belong to the people of all the states. A vast portion of them is composed of territories, which were ceded by individual States to the United States, after the close of the Revolutionary war, and before the adoption of the present Constitution. The history of these cessions, and the reasons for making them, are familiar. Some of the old thirteen possessed large tracts of unsettled lands within their chartered limits. The revolution had established their title to these lands; and as the revolution had been brought about by the common treasure and the common blood of all the colonies, it was thought not unreasonable that these unsettled lands should be transferred to the United States to pay the debt created by the war, and afterwards to remain as a fund for the use of all the states. This is the well-known origin of the title possessed by the United States to lands northwest of the river Ohio.

By treaties with France and Spain, Louisiana and Florida, with many millions of acres of public unsold land, have been since acquired. The cost of these acquisitions was paid, of course, by the General Government, and was thus a charge upon the whole people. The public lands, therefore, all and singular, are national property, granted to the United States, purchased by the United States, paid for by all the people of the United States.

The idea, that when a new state is created, the public lands lying within her territory become the property of such new state in consequence of her sovereignty, is too preposterous for serious refutation. Such notions have heretofore been advanced in Congress, but nobody has sustained them. They were rejected and abandoned; although one cannot say whether they may not be revived, in consequence of recent propositions which have been made in the Senate. The new states are admitted on express conditions, recognising, to the fullest extent, the right of the United States to the public lands within their borders; and it is no more reasonable to contend that some indefinite idea of state sovereignty overrides all these stipulations, and makes the lands the property of the states, against the provisions of their own Constitution, and the Constitution of the United States, than it would be that a similar doctrine entitled the state of New York to the moneys collected at the custom-house in this city: since it is no more inconsistent with sovereignty that one government should hold lands for the purpose of sale, within the territory of another, than it is that it should lay and collect taxes and duties within such territory. Whatever extravagant pretensions may have been set up, heretofore, there was not, I suppose, an enlightened man in the whole West, who insisted on any such right in the states, when the proposition to cede the lands to the states was made in the late session of Congress. The public lands being, therefore, the common property of all the people of all the states, I shall never consent to give them away to particular states, or to dispose of them otherwise than for the general good, and the general use of the whole country.

I felt bound, therefore, on the occasion just alluded to, to resist, at the threshold, a proposition to cede the public lands to the states in which they lie, on certain conditions. I very much regretted the introduction of such a measure, as its effect must be, I fear, only to agitate what was well settled, and to disturb that course of proceeding in regard to the public lands, which forty years of experience have shown to be so wise, and so satisfactory in its operation, both to the people of the old states and those of the new.

But, gentlemen, although the public lands are not to be given away or ceded to particular states, a very liberal policy in regard to them ought undoubtedly to prevail. Such a policy has prevailed; and I have steadily supported it, and shall continue to support it, so long as I may remain in public life. The main object, in regard to these lands, is, undoubtedly, to settle them, so fast as the growth of our population, and its augmentation by emigration, may enable us to settle them.

The lands, therefore, should be sold at a low price; and, for one, I have never doubted the right or expediency of granting portions of the lands themselves, or of making grants of money, for objects of internal improvements connected with them.

I have always supported liberal appropriations for the purpose of opening communications to and through these lands, by common roads, canals, and railroads; and where lands of little value have been long in market, and on account of their inferior quality are not likely to command the common price, I know no objection to a reduction of price as to such lands, so that they may pass into private ownership. Nor do I feel any objections to remove those restraints which prevent the states from selling the lands, for five years after they are sold. But while in these and all other respects, I am not only reconciled to a liberal policy, but espouse it and support it, and have constantly done so, I hold, still, the national domain to be the general property of the country, confided to the care of Congress, and which Congress is solemnly bound to protect and preserve, for the common good.

The benefit derived from the public lands, after all, is and must be, in the greatest degree, enjoyed by those who buy them, and settle upon them. The original price paid to Government constitutes but a small part of their actual value. Their immediate rise in value, in the hands of the settler, gives him competence. He exercises a power of selection over a vast region of fertile territory, all on sale at the same price, and that price an exceedingly low one. Selection is no sooner made, cultivation is no sooner begun, and the first furrow turned, than he already finds himself a man of property. These are the advantages of western emigrants, and western settlers; and they are such, certainly, as no country on earth ever before afforded to her citizens. This opportunity of purchase and settlement, this certainty of enhanced value, these sure means of immediate competence and ultimate wealth, all these are the rights and the blessings of the people of the west, and they have my hearty wishes for their full and perfect enjoyment.

In the next place, gentlemen, I am of opinion that, with no more than usual skill in the application of the well-tried principles of discriminating and specific duties, all the branches of national industry may be protected without imposing such duties on imports as shall overcharge the Treasury.

And as to the revenues arising from the sales of public lands, I am of opinion that they ought to be set apart for the use of the states. The states need the money. The government of the United States does not need it. Many of the states have contracted large debts, for objects of internal improvement; and others of them have important objects, which they would wish to accomplish. The lands were originally granted for the use of the several states; and now that their proceeds are not necessary for the purposes of the general government, I am of opinion that they should go to the states, and to the people of the states, upon an equal principle. Set apart, then, the proceeds of the public lands for the use of the states; supply the treasury from duties on imports; apply to these duties a just and careful discrimination, in favor of articles produced at home by our own labor, and thus support, to an extent, our own manufactures. These, gentlemen, appear to me to be the general outlines of that policy which the present condition of the country requires us to adopt.

THE SPIRIT OF PROPHECY.

The following, from the speech of Mr. Clay, in the session of 1834-'35, is *prophecy itself*. It could not have been a more faithful delineation if written at this time, describing what has occurred, instead of foretelling what would be the consequence of the madness of misrule:

"Mr. Clay thought it extremely fortunate that this subject of Executive patronage came up at this session, unincumbered by any collateral question. At the last session we had the removal of the deposites, the Treasury Report sustaining it, and the Protest of the President against the resolution of the Senate. The Bank mingled itself in all our discussions, and the partisans of Executive power availed themselves of the prejudices which had been artfully excited against that institution, to deceive and blind the People as to the enormity of Executive pretensions. The Bank has been doomed to destruction, and no one now thinks the recharter of it is practicable, or ought to be attempted. I fear, said Mr. Clay, that the People will have just and severe cause to regret its destruction. The administration of it was uncommonly able; and one is at a loss which most to admire, the imperturbable temper or the wisdom of its enlightened President. No country can possibly possess a better general currency than *it* supplied. The injurious consequences of the sacrifice of this valuable institution *will soon be felt*. There being no longer any sentinel at the head of our banking establishments to warn them, by its information and operations, of approaching danger, the local institutions, already multiplied to an alarming extent, and almost daily multiplying, in seasons of prosperity will make free and unrestrained emissions. All the channels of circulation will become gorged; property will rise extravagantly high, and, constantly looking up, the temptation to purchase will be irresistible. Inordinate speculation will ensue, debts will be freely contracted, and when the season of adversity comes, *as come it must*, the banks, acting without concert and without guide, obeying the law of self-preservation, will, all at the same time, call in their issues; the vast number will exaggerate the alarm, and general distress, widespread ruin, and an explosion of the whole banking system, or the establishment of a *new* Bank of the United States, will be the ultimate effects."

Mr. Binney, a distinguished Whig representative from the city of Philadelphia, thus spoke in Congress in January, 1834.

"Sir, the project of the Secretary of the Treasury astonishes me—it has astonished the country. It is here that we find a pregnant source of the present agony—it is in the clearly avowed design to bring, a second time, upon this land the curse of an *unregulated, uncontrolled State bank paper currency*. We are again to see the drama, which already, in the course of the present century, has passed before us, and closed in ruin. If the project shall be successful, we are again to see the paper missiles shooting in every direction through the country—a derangement of all values—a depreciated circulation—a suspension of specie payments—then a further extension of the same detestable paper—a still greater depreciation, with failures of traders and failures of banks in its train—to arrive at last at the same point from which we departed in 1817. Suffer me recall to the recollection of the House a few more of the striking events of that day. The first Bank of the United States expired in March, 1811. Between the 1st of Jan. 1811, and the close of the year 1814, more than one hundred new banks were established, to supply this more *uniform and better currency*. For ten millions of capital called in by that bank, twenty millions of capital, so called, were invested in these. In the place of five and a half millions, about the amount of circulation in notes of that bank withdrawn, twenty two millions were pushed out. Then came a suspension of specie payments, in August and September, 1814. As an immediate consequence of this suspension, the circulation of the country, in the course of fifteen months, increased fifty per cent., or from forty-five to sixty-eight millions of dollars; and the fruit of this *more uniform currency* was the failure of innumerable traders, mechanics, and even farmers; of one hundred and sixty-five banks, with capitals amounting to thirty millions of dollars; and a loss to the United States alone, in the negotiation of her loans, and in the receipt of bankrupt paper, to an amount exceeding four millions of dollars."

From the National Intelligencer.

More than three years ago, the consequences of the illegal interference of the Executive with the money of the people and the currency of the country were foretold by all who had either acquired knowledge or practical experience to enable them, by the aid of common sense, to infer that which would be from that which had been. We have quoted from the speeches of several distinguished Members of Congress passages predicting, almost to the letter, what has come to pass. To those quotations let us add the following from a speech of Mr. Adams delivered in the House of Representatives on the 17th of March, 1834.

"I say this with the more confidence, Mr. Speaker, because we have been told that the experiment must and shall be made. Among the empirics of former days, it was an admitted maxim, that experiments dangerous to human life ought to be made only upon worthless bodies. *Experimentum in corpore vili*. Sir, who can think, without a thrill, of an experiment on the life-blood of the American people. Sir, the experiment has been made, and made under circumstances far more favorable to success, and more calculated to break the blow which must fall upon the commerce and credit of the country, than those which are now impending over us. And what were the consequences? An enormous multiplication of local banks—the suspension, almost universal, of specie payments—floods upon floods of paper trash—tender laws—relief laws—stop laws—old and new courts—insolvency—bankruptcy—the verge of civil war—the institution of a new Bank of the United States, with a capital of thirty-five millions instead of ten. Sir, I have summed up in as few words as I could, the known results of this grand experiment, the last time it was made. And it was with a view to avert the repetition of those calamities, and the recurrence of others yet heavier, that the Legislature of Massachusetts foresee will be the unavoidable consequences of this experiment, that they have adopted these resolutions."

From the Essex Register.

There is excellent good sense in the following remarks from the United States Gazette—a paper edited by a sagacious Yankee at Philadelphia. Every thing in the shape of disaster is attributed to overtrading by the Van Burenites. But there always is more or less overtrading; and the evil readily cures itself without producing much perceptible distress. *Over-speculating*, as we have before said, is the real evil; and this has been fostered by the reckless "experiment" of the Government, which has led to the ruinous increase of banks. Had the Government let the currency alone, as it was in 1830, and not caused the creation of 500 new state banks, business would have taken its regular course, and been governed by its own laws. But the experiment struck in, and disaster upon disaster is the consequence.

"Some, who witness the distress of the business community, affect an apathy at the suffering, or assume an air of sagacity at the presumed discovery that the merchants have 'overtraded,' and that they have brought this trouble upon themselves. If, by overtrading is meant a purchase or adventure beyond the capital of the trade, we are free to confess that the charge is correct; and it is possible that in a few instances the censure resulting from these charges may be deserved; but it is the nature of commerce, it is the character of active business thus to operate; if it were not, a few capitalists would absorb the whole business of the country, and trade and commerce of every kind would be as much of a monopoly, as if a law of the nation limited it to the elder sons of half a dozen families in every state.

"Enterprise would be checked, and instead of the active hum of business, that has marked our nation, from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the lakes, we should present a scene of inactivity that would delight an opium eater.

"But the credit system is the system of our country. Our Declaration of Independence was made upon what every old nation in the world considered inadequate means; and the war was carried on with an insufficient capital, even taking into account the discounts of men and money from Europe. Our fiscal enterprises, too, have been on the same plan; good calculations have been made, the enterprise pursued, and success has shown the wisdom of the course adopted. The occasional mishaps are exceptions that strengthen the rule.

"Let us, then, hear less recrimination about 'overtrading,' and let us all be careful not to mingle the rash speculations of the injudicious with the enterprises of the true business man; nor confound the misfortunes of the generous merchant with the 'ill-luck' of those who dip into speculation without discernment, and await the result of chance for the loss or gain. The one is wrecked by a storm which no human foresight could have discerned; the other bursts with the bubble that his own imagination has inflated."

Statistics of Great Britain, France, and the United States.

An article thus headed appeared in the Baltimore Advertiser, but credited to the Journal du Commerce, of Paris. The article is highly interesting, but rather lengthy for our paper; and as the denominations of money are in francs, which, without a laborious reduction, cannot be given in our currency, we decline its entire assertion; but the following table being comparative and proportional, we present it to our readers:

Table to show the increase of the Trade of Great Britain, France, and the United States, for fifteen years, from 1821 to 1835, inclusive.

	France.	G. Britain.	U. S.
1821	458	917	233
22	427	925	266
23	427	890	251
24	506	960	270
25	544	972	357
26	461	787	283
27	506	930	314
28	511	920	270
29	504	895	297
1830	453	955	316
31	455	930	326
32	507	910	336
33	559	992	375
34	509	1041	432
35	577	1184	540

As far as the elements in the preceding table are correct, we see a progression in the trade of the three nations, but in very different ratios; as, whilst the trade of Great Britain had advanced 1.16, and that of France to 1 23, that of the U. States had increased 2.32, or more than doubled. The following extract goes far to explain more than that one phenomenon:

"As to the exports, the United States have the monopoly of the cotton trade, because all those people who could produce that article as well or better, such as the Brazilians, Mexicans, and the Spaniards of South America, are either overcome by a hateful indolence, or rendered powerless by the genius of revolutionary discord. Out of 275 millions of cwts. of cotton which enter into general commerce, 220 millions is produced in the Southern States of the Union. The Brazils, although so vast and fertile a country, only furnish twelve millions; Mexico not a pound."

The article flatters the United States, if truth can be flattery, by acknowledging that, of the three ratios, she holds relatively the best commercial position, for both Great Britain and France are in want of her produce and her market. To the whole article the editor of the New York Commercial appends the subjoined reflections:

"How far the relations between our country and England and France will be changed, no statesman, however profound, can predict. There is no one ever anticipated the marvellous progression we have made, nor can any one chalk out the giant space on the future, which we shall in all probability, occupy. What will not the extension of new states, and of new and dense masses of an intelligent, ever-busy people, accomplish on their westward course to the Rocky Mountains, to Mexico, and the Pacific? Immense fields of cotton are now about to be opened by us on the Gulf of Mexico—the silk culture marching onward with astonishing rapidity and success—our manufactures of cotton, &c. advancing—our commerce almost beginning to monopolize the ocean. With such bright dawnings in the vista of time looming before us, who shall calculate the mighty destiny which is assigned to us in the role of nations?"

No one can calculate the destiny of the United States in the scale of nations, if we do not suffer folly and fanaticism to mar that destiny. No other nation has ever risen on the earth with such relations of circumstances as to admit comparison. Free institutions, or perhaps, to speak more rationally, institutions calculated to secure the dignity of our nature more effectually, were inherited from our ancestors; religion amongst us was protected, not upheld by law; and we had a virgin soil of vast extent, over which could be spread, and on which could be supported, a most rapidly increasing population. From foreign enemies we have nothing, absolutely nothing to fear—our dangers are within. The oak, which can brave the tempests of ages, can be cankered and withered by loathsome worms. Europe, though with a slower pace, is advancing in rational principles of civil government. Wars are becoming unpopular with the people; habits of industry more encouraged; the useful professions more honored; more of the people are readers and thinkers; and, in fine, national animosities wearing away. Let us not presume too much on either our resources or superior principles, until we see how far we maintain the advantages we have in possession.

Pittsburgh Advocate.

GETTING RID OF THE SURPLUS.

Three of my chickens gone: what o'clock, old witch?

Three of the pet banks of New York have caved in: one of them the Dry Dock Bank of the city had received *two hundred and sixty thousand dollars* of the people's money, which the National Intelligencer tells us must be set down as a total loss to the Treasury. How much will be lost by the other two Pets we are not informed. The impression of the best informed on these subjects is, that many others of these deposite Banks will go the same road, and that a large surplus *of unavailable funds* will consequently figure in the next report of the Secretary of the Treasury. These are the *safe places* which the wisdom of the last administration provided instead of the United States Bank which was declared *unsafe:* Such is the "better currency" that was to take the place of United States Bank notes: and such is the mode of getting rid of that hateful evil a surplus instead of depositing it with the States. A fine way too, it must be confessed, of reducing the Tariff!!

Note.—That the people may understand what sort of a selection was made by Amos Kendall in his celebrated pilgrimage search of safer depositories for the public treasure, and with what admirable care checks and securities have been provided, we state the fact that the Dry Docks is reported to have a capital of 200,000 dollars—that it received a deposite of the Revenue of $260,000, and has incurred debts to the amount of a million and a half! *West. Carolinian.*

FESTIMONY OF JACKSON SENATORS.

From the Louisville Journal.

Senator Walker, we are authorized to say, remarked a few days ago, that Congress, during the very first fortnight of its next session, would set the public mind at rest in regard to the preposterous specie projects that have so long agitated it. He added, that he honestly believed there were but three men in the nation who considered those projects practicable—and those three were Mr. Benton, Senator Morris, of Ohio, and General Jackson.

We are further authorized to state, that Senator Nicholas, of Louisiana, on his return from Washington city, declared that, if Mr. Van Buren should delay the repeal of the Treasury Circular until the next session of Congress, his administration would be certainly and utterly broken down. Senator Nicholas further stated, at the same time, that he regarded the pocketing of the Treasury Circular bill by President Jackson, after its passage by such an overwhelming majority through both Houses of Congress, as the grossest act of usurpation ever perpetrated by any President of the United States.

Government Justice.—The Philadelphia Commercial Herald, of the 19th of May, says, "A merchant in this city yesterday received a check from the United States Treasurer at Washington on the Girard Bank in this city, in payment of a claim due to him from the United States. Now it so happened that a bond of his, of the same amount as the Treasurer's check, fell due yesterday, and supposing the check of the Treasurer upon the Government deposite banks to be good, he presented it to the collector, Mr. Barker, in payment of his bond, by whom it was refused!!! The merchant, with more of the *fortiter in re*, than *suaviter in modo*, very politely told the collector he might go to the d—l with the bond, or wherever else he pleased, for he would take no further trouble about it, and the bond might lie over till the day of judgment."

The identical ship in which the celebrated Capt. Cook circumnavigated the globe in 1768, is now lying at New York, having recently arrived there from Antwerp with a cargo of grain. She was originally called the Endervor; but after passing through many scenes and changes, now goes by the name of the Ribon.

Additional Particulars of the Loss of the Ben Sherrod.

The Natchez papers contain further particulars of the deplorable loss of the Ben Sherrod. At the time she took fire, she was engaged *in a race* with the steamer Prairie; and the fire took from the great heat of the boilers, caued by *raising her steam to its extreme power. A barrel of whiskey was placed on deck for the use of the hands during the race*, who drank to excess, and became intoxicated.

At about 12 o'clock at night, the furnace became so heated that it communicated fire to the wood, of which there were on board about sixty cords. When the crew discovered the fire, they all left their posts and ran for the yawl, without giving any alarm to the passengers, who were all asleep in their berths. The captain, for a time, attempted to allay the extreme confusion, by stating that the fire was extinguished; twice he forbid the lowering of the yawl, which was attempted by the deck hands and passengers.

The shrieks of nearly three hundred persons on board now rose wild and dreadful. The cry was *to the shore! to the shore!* and the boat made for the starboard shore, but did not gain it, as the wheel rope might have given way, or the pilot been driven by the flames from his station. The steam was not let off and the boat kept on. The scene of horror now beggared all description

The yawl which had been filled with the crew had sunk, drowning some who were in it, and the passengers had no other alternative than to jump overboard, without taking even time to dress. There were ten ladies on board, who all went overboard without uttering a single scream, some drowning instantly, and others clinging to planks—two of the number were finally saved. Some of the passengers are supposed to have burnt up on board the Ben Sherrod. One man, by the name of Ray, from Louisville, Ky., hung to a rope at the bow of the boat, until taken up by the yawl of the steamboat Columbus, which arrived about half an hour after the commencement of the disaster, on her downward passage. Mr. R——'s face and arms were much burnt while clinging to the boat in the above position—he lost $20.000 in Natchez and United States paper.

The steamboat Alton arrived half an hour after the Columbus, but, from the carelessness or indiscretion of those on board, was the means of drowning many persons who were floating in the water. She drove into the midst of the exhausted sufferers, who were too weak longer to make exertion, and by the commotion occasioned by their wheels drowned a large number. A gentleman by the name of Hamilton, from Limestone county, Ala., was floating on a barrel, and sustaining also a lady, when the Alton drove up, and washed them both under—the lady was drowned, but Mr. Hamilton came up, and floated down the river fifteen miles, when he was taken up by the steamer Statesman.

Mr. McDowell attributes the drowning of his wife to the indiscretion of the managers of the Alton, as she was floating safely on a plank at that time. Mr. McDowell sustained himself some time against the current, so that he only floated two miles down the river, when he secured a spar, ten miles above Fort Adams.

Mr. Randell floated down the river ten miles and was taken up by a flat-boat at the mouth of Buffalo creek. He saved his money in his pantaloons pocket, but lost one thousand dollars worth of freight. Mr. McDowell lost his wife, son, a lady, Miss Francis Pew, who was under his protection, and a negro servant. Mr. McDowell feels himself under great obligations to Mr. William Stamp's family for their kind attentions to him in his distress soon after he reached the shore. Mr. Randell acknowledges kind attentions from the same source.

There were 235 persons on board, of which not more than 30 escaped, leaving *one hundred and seventy-five* drowned, including the captain's three children and his father. His wife was picked up by a flat-boat badly burnt.

The Ben Sherrod, at the moment of the last explosion on board, sunk instantly, about a mile and a half above Fort Adams, on the right hand.

From Florida.

The Charleston Patriot of the 16th, gives the following intelligence from Florida, communicated in a letter, dated

Fort Mellon, (Lake Monroe,) May 6.

From Capt. B. you will learn much news of a character to give some prospect of a speedy termination of this tedious war. Oseola having come in at this post, with most of his warriors, I think augurs well. He seems care-worn, and heartily tired of continuing the present state of affairs; indeed he has expressed himself as extremely anxious for a speedy emigration. He is now encamped about fifteen miles from this place, in conjunction with Coa-ha-ua and his tribe, or rather Philip's as they are more generally known, awaiting the arrival of the remainder of his men, for whom runners were sent out from this place two days since. On their arrival, which is looked for in a few days, they will visit this post, to deliver the negroes and cattle, as per agreement, and will then depart for Tampa preparatory to their emigration. The force in the vicinity of this post, including men, women and children, is estimated to be about 3,500. Many of the runaway Creeks and Euchees are coming into this place, and express a desire to remain and emigrate with the friendly Creeks now here, in preference to moving off with the Seminoles. We have already received about 250 head of cattle, and continue to receive accessions almost daily. The burden of the war seems to have fallen on the female portion of the Indians; for while the men who have come in here, and we have issued rations for some seven or eight hundred, appear in good health and spirits generally, the females, on the other hand, with but very few exceptions, appear squalid, and almost destitute of even the common necessaries of life; and this latter circumstance, I have no doubt, has greatly contributed to bring about the present amicable and gratifying state of affairs. Philip's son, brother, and wife, together with Hicks, were all here two days since.

TEXAS.

Important, if true.—A slip from the New Orleans Bulletin of May 18, contains the following:

From the Velasco Herald, of May 11.

Our Congress is now in session, and matters of importance will, no doubt, be transacted during the present and next month.

There is a rumor that Santa Anna has been restored to power in Mexico, and that the Independence of Texas has been acknowledged by that Government. It was reported here that several Mexicans had arrived at head quarters, from Mexico, with a flag of truce and official papers containing the above intelligence. Capt. Joseph Powell, we understand, passed through Brazoria, on Tuesday last, on his way to the town of Houston, with the papers alluded to in his possession; and one or two of the Mexicans in company. We do not feel willing to say much on the subject until we hear something more, and that better authenticated.

If we continue at proper intervals to have such seasons as we had yesterday and the evening before, our farmers cannot fail to have a large quanty of corn and other produce to dispose of, for which they will have ready sale, and receive the "ready money" the ensuing fall.

Earthquakes in Syria.—A scientific letter, dated Beyrout, January 2, 1837, says that the earthquake felt in that city the previous day was accompanied by a rumbling noise, lasted about ten seconds, and appeared to proceed from the north. No buildings were thrown down in the town, but seven or eight without the walls, and one or two lives were lost. In the neighborhood of Beyrout, the course of the river Ontilias was suspended. When the water returned, it was turbid, and of a reddish sandy color. During the day of the earthquake, the atmosphere was close, and charged with electricity. Four or five minutes after the shock, the compass was still agitated. At Damascus, four minarets and several houses were thrown down; and at Acre, part of the walls and some buildings. Saffet was entirely destroyed, and nearly all the population, amounting to between 4,000 and 5,000, had perished. The ground near the city was rent in fearful chasms. Tiberiad was almost entirely overthrown, and the lake rose and swept away many of the inhabitants. The despatch contains a list of thirty-nine villages which had been totally destroyed, and six partially; and Mr. Moore says it has been ascertained that the earthquake was felt on a line of five hundred miles in length by ninety in breadth.

Simplicity.—The circular of the Secretary of the Treasury to the deposite banks, of which we took some notice yesterday, gravely commences by stating the Department has been informed, through the public press, that the deposite banks have suspended specie payments and, with great simplicity desires to know if that event has happened. It is even so, Mr. Woodbury—and Burgoyne is taken too! But it is possible that Mr. Woodbury's correspondents will not admit the fact. On the contrary, we have heard it suggested whether they will not be virtuously indignant, and demand of the Secretary in what paper he has seen such a statement! *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A real Gentleman.—He never dresses in the extreme of fashion, but avoids singularity in his person or habits. Is affable with his equals, and pleasant and attentive to his inferiors. In conversation he avoids hasty, ill-tempered, or insulting remarks. Pays punctually for his newspaper. Never pries into another person's affairs. Does never, under any circumstances, speak ill of a woman. Never cuts an acquaintance who has met with a reverse of fortune, and he always pays postage on letters of business.

A man was boasting about his knowledge of the world, when a wag in company asked him if he had ever been in Algebra? "I cannot exactly say," said he, "but I think I once passed it on the coach."

A large part of the *bluff*, at Memphis, Tennessee, fell on the 21st of April, and sunk a number of buildings, containing a quantity of dry goods, landed from several steamboats.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, June 2.

The Hon. William Montgomery is a candidate for re-election to Congress from this district. We have not yet understood who will be his opponent, nor do we know that it is certain that he will have any.

We are authorized to announce the following gentlemen as candidates for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court for this county:

George W. Bruce,
Col. William T. Shields,
Dennis Heartt.

The Bank of Cape Fear has followed the example of the other banks of the state, and suspended specie payments, as we were sure it would be compelled to do in the present posture of affairs.

South Carolina Notes.—The principal merchants and traders of Fayetteville have given notice that they will receive South Carolina notes at par, in payment for goods. We believe all the merchants in this place do the same. Arrangements of this kind will give relief to holders of these notes, which are numerous, we believe, in some parts of the state.

Specie is selling at New York for a premium of seven and eight per cent. The small bills of the New England banks are in great demand for change, and sell at a premium of one and two per cent.; the New York banks not being permitted to issue bills under five dollars.

Bills of exchange on England are selling at New York at a premium of 16 per cent. In consequence of this high rate of exchange, large amounts of specie are carried out in almost every packet which sails. Five hundred thousand dollars, it is said, were to go to Europe in the Havre and Liverpool packets which were to sail on the 24th. The merchants appear to be making great efforts to pay their debts, and notwithstanding the difficulty of procuring specie, it is estimated that between three and four millions of dollars have already been shipped to Europe.

It is stated in the Tennessee papers, that bills of the Bank of the United States are selling in Nashville at a premium of ten per cent. and specie at five per cent.

The Governor of Alabama has issued a proclamation to convene the Legislature of that state on the second Monday in June.

The Legislature of New Jersey convened at Trenton on Monday the 22d of May, agreeably to the call of the Speaker of the House. The House organized, and adjourned over until Tuesday, many of the members not having arrived.

The Providence Journal states that Mr. Sprague, one of the members of the last Congress from Rhode Island, declines a re-election on account of his private affairs. He, however, expresses his dissatisfaction at the policy pursued by the administration, which he has hitherto supported; and feeling a deep interest in the general prosperity of the country and the soundness of its currency, he can no longer sustain an "expeperiment" which has proved itself to be an utter failure.

John Hainey, charged with the crime of Negro stealing, was convicted at the last term of the Superior Court of Rutherford, and sentenced to be hung on the 23d of June; but has appealed to the Supreme Court.

Two other individuals, arraigned upon the same charge, were removed to Burke county for trial.

THE CAPITOL.

Mr. Paton, in a communication to the editor of the Raleigh Standard, makes the following statement in relation to the progress made towards the completion of the Capitol:

"Agreeably to your desire, I beg leave to inform you, with reference to our progress in re-building the Capitol, that the stone work of the whole exterior of the building is completed, with the exception of the Western Portico and the Dome—and the workmen are completing these portions at present, as well as the interior walls and steps of stairs. The carpenters have completed the several roofs, as well as the exterior dome, and are at present in the act of preparing for raising them. They are to be covered with copper, which, as well as the glass for the windows, is in the square. The quarry of the state not being suitable for the purpose of pavement, a new quarry is about to be opened, about eighteen miles in a westerly direction from this, which is found to be of an admirable texture and quality, and requires very little labor in preparing the stone for flagging the Vestibules, Corridors and passages of the Capitol. In fact, the building is progressing in an orderly manner, and at present it is fully expected that the whole works necessary for completing it in the finest possible style, will be finished and ready for the meeting of the next Legislature."

DISTRESSING CASUALY.

Greensborough, May 26.

A most melancholy and distressing incident occurred in one of the streets of this town on Tuesday last, as the two mail coaches were coming in, and on their way to the Post office. The circumstances, as related to us, are these: It appears that two daughters of Mr. Reuben Dick, and the daughter of Mr. William Rankin, of this place, were on their way, in company, to the Female School of which they were members, and discovering a coach turning the corner upon them, they gave way in haste: the two younger on one side, and the oldest on the other side of the street: but so soon as the foremost coach had passed them, the two—being apparently unconscious of the approach of another coach—in attempting to cross over to their companion, were thrown down by the front horses of the coach which was following immediately in the rear of the first, and the team being at the time in a full trot, both coach and horses unavoidably passed over the bodies of both! The elder of the two, (Parnelia, daughter of Mr. Dick,) aged about 8 years, having the front wheel to pass over her breast, and the hind wheel over her legs, survived but a few moments; the younger (daughter of Mr. Rankin) most providentially escaped, being but slightly injured, apparently by the horses hoofs. Many no doubt censure the driver for carelessness, but under existing circumstances, we are disposed to believe that no blame can in any way be attributed to him. *Telescope.*

Appointments by the Governor.—E. P. Hall, of Wilmington, James Cassidy, of Duplin, Richard Washington, of Wayne, and James S. Battle, of Nash, to be Directors on the part of the State in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company.

Andrew Joyner, of Halifax, is constituted Proxy to represent the interests of the State, in all general meetings of the Company. *Register.*

Horrible Accident.—We are informed that last week, as Mrs. Parsley, formerly of this city, and her mother, Mrs. Lancaster, were riding in a gig, in the vicinity of Louisburg, the horse took fright and started to run, upsetting the vehicle, by which they were violently thrown out. Horrible to relate, Mrs. Lancaster was instantly killed, and Mrs. Parsley was so badly injured, that her life is despaired of. *Ib.*

Virginia Election.—The returns for members of Congress are now complete, and the result is, that the delegation is divided, politically, the same as in the twenty-fourth Congress, Each party has gained two members, and lost two. The following is a complete list of the members elected:

Henry A. Wise,	Charles F. Mercer,
*Francis Mallory,	John Taliaferro,
John Robertson,	*R. T. M. Hunter.
James Garland,	*I. S. Pennybacker,
*Francis E. Rives,	*Andrew Beirne,
Walter Coles,	*Archibald Stuart,
Geo. C. Dromgoole,	John W. Jones,
James W. Bouldin,	Robert Craig.
John M. Patton.	Geo. W. Hopkins,
*James M. Mason,	Joseph Johnson,
Wm. S. Morgan,	

* New members.

Virginia Legislature.—It has been decided by the Attorney General of Virginia, that under the proclamation of the Governor, calling the Legislature together, the Members of the last Assembly, *and not those recently chosen*, will convene. This is probably correct, but it seems to us, that those representatives freshest from the people, would be most likely to reflect their views and feelings.

Sailing of the Independence.—The U. S. ship Independence, Captain Nicholson, having on board Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, Minister to St. Petersburg, got under way on the morning of the 21st ult. and went to sea with a fine S. W. breeze.

Foreign Grain.—Twenty vessels arrived at New York on Thursday, week before last, from foreign ports, having on board upwards of two hundred thousand bushels of wheat and rye. These cargoes must of course be sold at a great sacrifice to the owners, though they would have realized a handsome profit a few months since.

Anecdote.—Members of Congress are not always members of Temperance Societies—that is certain. One member of the late Congress come into the house essentially fuddled; the *currency bill* was up, and he forthwith proceeded to speechify upon the *fortification bill*, which was quite natural, considering that topers usually have less love for cash than for fighting. After proceeding about half an hour, a friend took the liberty to hand him the currency bill, hinting that *that* was the subject of discussion. The hint was kindly taken, and the mistake discovered, whereupon the *honorable* member cried out, "Mr. Speaker! I don't know as my remarks exactly hit the subject under discussion: but I think they apply as well to that *as any thing else!*" The House was in an uproar of laughter at the drunken wit, and permitted the member to finish his speech in the extraordinary *short* space of one hour and a half. *Montpelier Watchman.*

Examples.—We occasionally hear of a simpering double refined young lady boasting that she never labored, and could not for the life of her bake a pudding, as though ignorance of these matters was a mark of gentility, and a leaning towards European nobility. There can be no greater proof of silly arrogance than such remarks; for the especial benefit of such we would kindly inform them that Madame de Genlis supported the family of the Duke d' Orleans (and among them is the present reigning monarch of France) in London, by the sale of her drawings; one of the Dutchesses of the same court maintained herself and husband at Bath, by teaching a music school, and the Queen herself kept her family by plaiting bonnets. These examples, we hope, will have their influence, where examples of our own good countrywomen would be spurned as vulgar republican models.

A modest man generally has more reputation than merit; for the common presumption is, that he conceals more than he chooses to exhibit.

MARRIED,

In the Hawfields, on Tuesday the 23d instant, Mr. FISHER JOHNSTON, aged 18 years, to Miss FANNY PEARSON, daughter of Isaiah Pearson, aged 45!

DIED,

In this country, on the 11th of March last, Mrs. ANN CLOUD, about 88 years of age.

In April last, Mr. JOHN SCARLETT, aged about 64 years.

Weekly Almanac.

JUNE.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	
2 Friday,	5 5	7 9	D. H. M.
3 Saturday,	4 5	7 9	3 2 26 morn
4 Sunday,	4 5	7 9	
5 Monday,	4 5	7 10	
6 Tuesday,	4 5	7 10	
7 Wednesday	4 49	7 11	New
8 Thursday,	4 49	7 11	First 11 5 12 morn
			Full 18 [illegible]
			Last 26 0 41 morn

Mail Arrangements.

ALL Letters to go by either of the Stages, should be lodged in the Post Office before six o'clock P. M. on mail days

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

June 1. 72—

A few Barrels of

Good FAMILY FLOUR,

for sale by

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

June 1. 7 3w

For Sale,

A LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, with four likely Boy Children. Apply to the subscriber.

JAMES PHILLIPS.

June 1. 72- 3w

Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of JOHN SCARLETT, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against it, will present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

PAGE SCARLETT.

June 1. 72 3wp

Stray.

TAKEN up by Peter Summers living fifteen or sixteen miles north west from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 22d of May a brindle COW, with white on her forehead, and her legs somewhat white marked with a crop, slit and hole in the right ear and a crop on the left.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

June 1. 72—3w

Strays.

TAKEN up by Mary Flintoff living on New Hope, and entered on the Stray book of Orange County, a black HEIFER, with white spots, marked with a crop and swallow fork on the right ear. Also a red HEIFER supposed to be about one year old, unmarked

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

June 1. 72 3wp

Blanks *for sale at this Office.*

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

WALK WITH THE LORD.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

"*At evening time it shall be light*" Zach. xiv. 7.

Walk with the Lord at morn,
When every scene is fair,
While opening buds the boughs adorn,
And fragrance fills the air;
Before the rosy dawn, awake,
And in thy being's pride,
The first young blush of beauty, make
Omnipotence thy guide.

Walk with the Lord at noon,
When fervid suns are high,
And Pleasure with her treacherous boon,
Allureth manhood's eye,—
Then, with the diamond shield of prayer,
Thy soul's opposers meet,
And crush the thorns of sin and care,
That bind the pilgrim's feet.

Walk with the Lord at eve,
When twilight dews descend,
And Nature seems a shroud to weave,
As for some smitten friend,
While slow the lonely moments glide
On mournful wing away,
Press closer, closer to His side,
For He shall be thy stay.

Even shouldst thou linger still,
Till midnight spreads its veil,
And Age laments with bosom chill
Its buried earthly all,
Thy wither'd eyes a signal bright
Beyond the grave shall see;
For He who maketh darkness light,
Thy God, shall walk with thee.

THE BRIDE:—A SKETCH.

Among the crowd who were hastily promenading the streets on Christmas eve, was Charles West; and if his step degenerated into a stride, and then a run, he might be pardoned. Charles West was a new made bridegroom. The transition from the dirty, cold street to a warm parlor, was in itself pleasurable; added to that, to be welcomed home by a bright eyed girl, all smiles and blushes, (for the honey-moon was barely passed,) was absolutely too paradisal for the earth. Emma had wheeled the sofa in front of the fire, and as Charles seated himself beside her, he was certainly a very happy fellow. Alas! he had as yet only drank the bubbles of the cup. Emma looked lovely, for the glow of the warm coal fire had given a bloom to her usually pale cheek, which lighted the lustre of her dark eyes. But there came a shade of thought over Emma's brow, and her husband instantly remarked it. It is strange how soon husbands see clouds on their liege lady's brows. It was the first Charles ever saw there, and it excited the tenderest inquiries. Was she unwell? did she wish for any thing? Emma hesitated, blushed and looked down. Charles pressed to know what had cast such a shadow over her spirits. "I fear you will think me very silly, but Mary French has been sitting with me this afternoon." "Not for that, certainly," said Charles, smiling. "Oh, I did not mean that, but you know we began to keep house nearly at the same time, only they sent by Brent to New York for carpeting. Mary would have me walk down to Brent's store this evening with her, and he has brought two, and they are such loves." Charles bit his lip. "Mary," she continued, "said you were doing a first rate business, and said she was sure you would never let that odious Wilton lay on the parlor, if you once saw that splendid Brussels; so rich and so cheap—only seventy-five dollars."

Now the odious "Wilton" had been selected by Charles's mother and presented to them, and the color deepened on his cheek, as his animated bride continued, "suppose we walk down to Brent's and look at it; there are only two, and it seems a pity not to secure it." "Emma," said Charles gravely, "you are mistaken if you suppose my business will justify extravagance. It will be useless to look at the carpet, as we have one which will answer very well, and is perfectly new." Emma's vivacity fled, and she sat awkwardly picking her nails. Charles felt embarrassed; he drew out his watch and put it back, whistled, and finding a periodical on Emma's table, began to read aloud some beautiful verses. His voice was well toned, and he soon entered into the spirit of the writer and forgot his embarrassment, when looking into Emma's eyes how was he surprised, instead of the glow of sympathetic feeling he expected to meet, to see her head bent on her hand, evident displeasure on her brow, and a tear slowly trickling down her cheeks. Charles was a sensible young man—I wish there were more of them—and he reflected a minute before he said, "Emma, my love, get your bonnet and cloak on, and walk with me, if you please." Emma looked as if she would like to pout a little longer, but Charles said "come," with such a serious gravity on his countenance that Emma thought proper to accede, and nothing doubting but that it was to purchase the carpet, took his arm with a smile of triumph. They crossed several squares in the direction of Brent's, until at last they stood at the door of a miserable tenement in a back street. "Where in the world are you taking me," inquired Emma, shrinking back. Charles quietly led her forward, and lifting the latch, they stood in a little room, around the grate of which three small children were hovering closer and closer, as the cold wind crept through the crevices in the decayed walls. An emaciated being, whose shrunk features, sparkling eye and flushed cheek spoke of deadly consumption, lay on a wretched low bed, the light covering of which barely sufficed to keep her from freezing, while a spectral babe, whose black eyes looked unnaturally large from its extreme thinness, was vainly endeavoring to draw sustenance from its dying mother.

"How are you, Mrs. Wright?" quietly inquired Charles. The woman feebly raised herself on her arm. "Is that you, Mr. West? Oh how glad I am that you are come—your mother?" "Has not been at home for a month, and the lady who promised to look after you in her absence only informed me to day of your illness." "I have been very ill," she faintly replied, sinking back on her straw bed. Emma drew near, she arranged the pillow and bed-clothes over the feeble sufferer, but her heart was too full to speak. Charles observed it, and felt satisfied. "Is that beautiful girl your bride? I heard you were married." "Yes, and in my mother's absence she will see you do not suffer." "Bless you, Mr. Charles West—bless you for a good son of a good mother; may your young wife deserve you—and that is wishing a good deal for her. You are very good to think of me," she said, looking at Emma, "and you are just married." Charles saw Emma could not speak, and he hurried her home, promising to send the poor woman coal that night. The moment they reached home, Emma burst into tears. "My dear Emma," said Charles, soothingly, "I hope I have not given you too severe a shock. It is sometimes salutary to look upon the miseries of others, that we may properly appreciate our own happiness. Here is a purse containing seventy-five dollars, you may spend it as you please."

It is unnecessary to say that the "odious wilton" kept its place, but the shivering children of want were taught to bless the name of Emma West, and it formed the last articulate murmur on the lips of the dying sufferer.

Great talent renders a man famous; great merit procures respect; great learning esteem; but good breeding alone insures love and affection.

For Sale,

A second hand PIANO FORTE, very cheap. Inquire at this Office.

May 25 71—

Stray Cows.

STRAYED from the subscriber near the Hillsboro' meeting house, about the first of May 1836, a spotted COW, with straight white horns, crop and under bit on the right ear, under slope on the left; also a HEIFER, between two and three years old, marked with a swallow fork on the right ear, and a crop on the left ear. Any information respecting the same will be thankfully received, and reasonably rewarded

WESTLEY DURHAM.

Hawfields, May 25. 71—

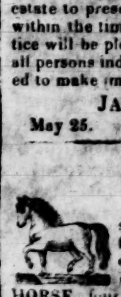
Notice.

THE subscriber having at August Court, 1836, qualified as administrator on the estate of ELIJAH LEWELLING, decd., hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment

JAMES PHILLIPS, *Adm'r.*

May 25. 7—

Stray.



TAKEN up by Wm. Bradshaw living fourteen miles west from Hillsborough and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 10th inst. a Bay HORSE, four feet nine inches high, his right eye out, his tail trimmed close, and part of his mane cut off

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

May 11 69 3wp

Public Sale.

UNDER an order of the County Court of Chatham, at May Term 1837, the subscribers, as administrators of ELIJAH FOUSHEE, deceased, will, on Monday, the 12th day of June next at the late dwelling of said deceased proceed to sell

23 or 24 Likely Negroes,

and all the personable estate of said deceased.

Nine months credit will be given, purchasers giving bond and approved security.

ROBERT LAMBERT,
JOHN W WARD,
BERRY A. FOUSHEE. } *Adm's.*

May 18 70 3w

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Tract of Land on which John W M Cracken lately resided, containing 230 Acres. It has on it a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Work Shop, stables, &c. The plantation is handsomely situated, is well watered, and is as healthy as any situation in the country, is but six miles from Hillsborough, and near the Stage Road. Those disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber

JOHN HART.

April 20. 66—5w

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

Gentlemen and Boy's Summer Clothing,
Printed Muslin, Ginghams,
French Calico,
Black and Coloured Silks, &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cuttlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

N. B. All persons having open accounts, either on the books of R. Nichols & Co. or of O. F. Long & Co. up to the first of May, are requested to call and close the same with cash or note, as circumstances make it absolutely necessary that their business should be settled up to that time.

May 18. 70

N. C. State Lottery,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.
Class No. 11, for 1837.
To be drawn at RALEIGH, N. C. on Saturday, the 10th June.

75 number Lottery, 11 drawn Ballots.

Stevenson & Points, *Managers*

Principal Prizes.

Twenty prizes of 2,000 dollars—thirty of $1,000—thirty of $400—twenty of $300—twenty of $200—forty-five of $120—sixty-four of $100—&c. &c. &c.

Whole Tickets,	$5 00
Halves,	$2 50
Quarters,	$1 25

Tickets to be had of

A. PARKS, *Agent.*

May 18 70

N. C. State Lottery,

For the benefit of the Salisbury Academy,
Class No. 12, for 1837,
To be drawn in HILLSBOROUGH, on Saturday, 24th June.

75 No. Lottery, 11 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

80	Prize of	1,000	Dollars.
20	Prizes of	400	do.
20	Prizes of	200	do.
45	Prizes of	120	do.
64	Prizes of	100	do.

&c. &c. &c.

Whole Tickets,	$5 00
Halves,	2 50
Quarters,	1 25

All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

*** Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co. in Hillsborough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*

May 18. 70

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber about the middle of February last, a bound boy, by the name of RUFFIN CHAVERS, about eighteen years old, dark complexion, black hair, and slender form. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me; And all persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or employing him

THOMAS KING.

May 18 70 3wp

Selling off at Cost.

THE subscriber, wishing to close his present business, will offer at Cost and Charges, for Cash, his entire Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Cuttlery, Shoes and Hats,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF **Broadcloths, Ladies' Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, &c.;**

all of which will be sold as above, or on a credit to punctual customers at his usual low prices.

He would earnestly request all those indebted to him to call and settle their respective accounts.

STEPHEN MOORE.

April 20. 66—

Forwarding Agency.

THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods, apart from other buildings and comparatively safe from fire

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville.

Refer to
Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough

April 5 65—

For Sale,

LINTSEED OIL. Also, a small lot of FAMILY FLOUR

CASH or GOODS will be given for FLAX SEED.

O. F. LONG & Co.

March 2. 4n—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of HUNTINGTON & LYNCH, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts with the subscriber, as they wish to settle their business as soon as possible.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

May 4. 68

THE subscriber has on hand a great assortment of

Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Clocks, Watches, Pistols,

&c. &c.

which will be sold very low.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired with neatness and despatch

LEMUEL LYNCH.

May 4. 68—

FARMER'S HOTEL,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken that well-known stand in the town of Hillsborough, THE FARMER'S HOTEL, formerly conducted by Mr. Turner, is prepared to entertain Travellers and Boarders; and hopes, by strict attention and the goodness of his accommodation, to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custome. His charges will be as moderate as any other establishment of the kind in the place.

WILLIAM PIPER.

February 21. 58—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Granville County.

Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1837.

Susan Phillips, against *Nelson Phillips & John P. Lemay.* } Bill for Alimony.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant, Nelson Phillips, is not an inhabitant of this state but resides beyond the jurisdiction of the Court:—It is therefore, on motion of the plaintiff's counsel, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the Raleigh Register, a newspaper printed and published at the seat of government of this state, and also in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Nelson Phillips to appear at the Court to be held at the town of Oxford on the first Monday of September next and plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, or else the said bill will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*, as to him

Witness, Thomas B Littlejohn, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office the first Monday of March A. D. 1837

THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, C. M. E.

Price of Adv. $3:50. 6—

LOOK AT THIS!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

Cash will be given for 5000 bushels of Wheat.

September 6 35—

WALDIE'S OMNIBUS.

Another Work by Wraxall.

ANECDOTES OF FOREIGN COURTS.

ON Friday, March 18th, will be published in Waldie's Literary Omnibus, a third work by Sir N. W. Wraxall, entitled, 'Memoirs and Private Anecdotes of the Courts of Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, and Vienna." This work has never been reprinted in America.

From the London Monthly Review.

"The style is clear and polished, without other ornament than what naturally occurs.—We shall only add that they abound throughout with enlivening anecdote, and that the reader's time and attention will be amply repaid, whether his search be for information or amusement."

The whole of the early numbers of Waldie's Literary Omnibus being exhausted, an extra edition will be commenced on the 18th inst., from which date new subscribers who give early notice will be supplied.

Price for a single copy for twelve months three dollars, two copies for five dollars, five copies for ten dollars. It is the cheapest periodical now printed in America, and the postage is that of a newspaper.

A. WALDIE.

46 *Carpenter street, rear of the Arcade, Philadelphia.*

March 16 61—

VALUABLE

Printing Establishment

For Sale.

THE Editor of the **Petersburg Intelligencer** being anxious to resume the practice of the Law, would dispose of the Establishment to any gentleman, disposed to purchase. To any such, on application either in person or by letter, full information will be promptly given in reference to the circulation of the paper, its advertising and job patronage, its supply of Type, Presses, Office Furniture, &c. and also as to the terms on which it may be purchased. Without descending to the indelicacy of puffing off the Establishment, the Editor will say that it possesses advantages and holds out inducements well worthy the attention of any gentleman who has the talents and the means to conduct a newspaper with energy and spirit.

April 27. 67—

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Mount Pleasant Academy.

THE examination in this institution will take place on the 15th of June.

The ensuing Session will commence on the first of July.

DANIEL W. KERR.

May 25. 71—

Masonic Celebration.

THE 24th of June next, being the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, the members of University Lodge No. 80 and Eagle Lodge No 71 have agreed to unite with each other in the celebration of that day in the village of Chapel Hill; it is therefore earnestly and respectfully requested that the members of each of those lodges should favour the occasion with a punctual attendance. The Hon. ROBERT STRANGE, of Fayetteville, an eminently distinguished member of the fraternity, has consented to deliver a public address applicable to the ceremonies of the day, and it is highly probable that the occasion will receive a large accession to its interest from the acknowledged powers and attainments of the speaker. It is fondly hoped that members of the fraternity from a distance, who may be present at the time, will cheerfully participate with us in the approaching celebration.

J. B. M'DADE, *Secretary of University Lodge,*

Chapel Hill, May 11. 68

LITERARY NOTICE.

The Hon. ROBERT F STRANGE has been appointed by the Dialectic Society, to deliver the next annual address before the two Literary Societies of the University of North Carolina.

April 27. 67—

New, Improved Saddles

THE subscriber has obtained the exclusive right for the county of Orange, for

BEARD'S PATENT

Steel Spring Seat Saddles,

Spring Girth & Iron Horn.

Certificates from numerous persons testify that Saddles made with these improvements possess advantages superior to all others; they give ease and comfort to the rider, and relieve him from the fatigue common to the use of other saddles

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a supply of these Saddles, or will make them to order if required,

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of saddles, bridles, Harness, &c. which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

SOLOMON FULLER.

P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, of steady habits, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

November 3. 43—

Wanted

A quantity of FLAX SEED and FEATHERS; for which Merchandize will be given in exchange.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

February 2. 55—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

Invaluable OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

BACON.

40,000 LBS. North Carolina BACON, and 2000 Pounds LARD

For sale by A. PARKS.

March 2. 59—

YEMEN.

THIS celebrated Arabian Horse will stand the next season at my stable on Stoney Creek, in Orange county. Terms will be made known in due time

JAMES MOORE.

February 1. 55—

JOHN H. RHODES,

HAIR CUTTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he has opened a Shop a few doors North of the Union Hotel; where he will be happy to extend his professional services to gentlemen at all times, in his own peculiar and much approved style. Transient gentlemen can be served at the shortest notice. Those who prize the advantages of personal beauty and comfort, he sincerely hopes will not neglect to give him a call, and, if they should not, he is well satisfied that they will favor him again in the same way.

May 11. 68—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid